

abbreviate the title to *Phil* in their personal intercourse with him. He is no favorite with those who will not "give up a pint of doctrine nor a pint of rum," for as the bottle-imp of Asmodeus unroofed the houses of Madrid, for the gratification of Le Sage's servant, so he uncovers the hearts of those whose bigotry or appetite or interest oppose the temperance reformation. Mr. White is by profession a lawyer, and, if I am correctly informed, was at one period of his life Attorney General of one of the Western territories.

The fraternity, I think, manifested forecast worthy of their trust when they selected him to be their leader, for his abundant self-sacrificing and faithful labors in this country and in the neighboring Provinces, have accomplished incalculable good to the cause in general, and won unfading laurels for him in particular. He is the author of a work entitled the "War of Four Thousand Years," and a portion of the tract entitled "Vindication of the Order." It is a pity that he did not give a more Christian name to the first, and a matter of regret that he went into partnership with others in writing either. His admirers would like to see a book from his own pen, and know that he wrote it. May he have a long life and a happy one, and determine, so long as he has a head to think, a heart to sympathize, a hand to perform, and a tongue to expound, he will devote his noble talents, his generous impulses, his powerful influence, and his commanding eloquence, to the accomplishment of the object so devoutly desired, viz: the resurrection of the world from the evils of strong drink.

New Englander.

hope; he had suddenly halted in his dangerous course, forsook the company of those he had of late so highly prized, and shunned the barroom as the gate of hell? We were anxious to learn what had produced this astonishing change in him; for this purpose we sought him. After informing him what we had heard, we asked him the cause of his sudden determination. He replied: "I could have withstood any thing but woman's friendship—when she came to warn me, every vicious propensity vanished, and the virtuous impulse was the victor: I have been reclaimed solely thro' the influence of woman."

How strikingly is the power and influence of the fairer part of creation over man, exemplified in this one circumstance! And what an inducement, too, is held out to them to exert their influence in the reformation of those who are treading the road to ruin.

Spirit of the Age.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Subscribers receiving their papers marked with red ink or pencil, are thereby informed of the expiration of their subscription year. We shall continue to send the paper to all our present subscribers, unless a discontinuance is ordered. Those not desiring it another year will return the paper; and those retaining it will please forward the subscription money immediately.

Acting upon the suggestions of some Divisions in that section, the appointments for P. M. W. P. Philip S. White, between Goldsboro' and Wilmington have been slightly changed. See list of Appointments.

REV. RUFUS T. HEFLIN.

On Sabbath last, this gentleman who has occupied the station as Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City for the last two years, took leave of his congregation. The vast concourse of people, from the various congregations, who were assembled to hear his last sermon, gave evidence of the strong hold he has secured upon the affections and regard of our citizens—and the tear which dimmed the eyes and wet the cheeks of the members of his own Church, bore ample testimony of the sorrow they felt at parting with one whom they so dearly loved. Mr. Hefflin, though but a young man, and young in the Christian ministry, has few superiors as a faithful Pulpit laborer; while in his social intercourse with the members of his flock, as well as with the world, he has few equals. He is industrious almost to a fault, liberal and affable—entirely destitute of sectarian bigotry and persecution, and humble and exemplary in all his deportment. Long may he live to exert the happy faculty which he possesses in an eminent degree, of silencing controversy and stilling the turbulent spirit of discord, and of convincing by his strong reasoning and winning persuasiveness, yet many sinners from the error of their way. Wherever his lot may be cast for the future, we doubt whether he can have more devoted friends and admirers than he has left behind him in Raleigh.

Some of our political contemporaries have referred with well-merited censure to a "political temperance ticket" which it seems was run in New Jersey at the late election. With them we deprecate any thing like a connection between temperance and party politics, and while we have the management of a Press, our voice shall ever be heard against so unholy an alliance. The foul, impure arena of political warfare is not the place to foster the pure principles of our holy cause. The two are antagonistic as darkness and light, and no true friend of the cause will ever desire to see them united. To do so, would be to inflict the most vital stab to the progress of the Temperance reform. But, at the same time, temperance men have a duty to perform, to their country and to suffering humanity, and he is a traitor to the cause who will not fearlessly go forward in the discharge of that duty. If drunken candidates, or men who, upon the popularity of the bottle, expect to ride into office by treating to whiskey, are thrust upon them, temperance men should refuse to vote for them—that if such are elected, they can have the consolation of knowing "thou canst not say I did it." If politicians will instill temperance men by placing such candidates before them, the latter should refuse to support them;—and if all would act in this wise, more care would be taken in the selection of candidates, and this grievance, at least, would be rectified. We hope never to see the day when party tickets shall be headed—"Temperance candidate for Governor"—"Temperance candidate for Congress"—&c.—but we also hope never to see the time when Temperance men will so far merge their principles as to vote for drunken candidates, because they are of the same political faith, simply. Law givers, lawmakers, and all other officers should be sober, moral men, and wish to see sobriety and good morals obtain in the land. Give us these, and it is all we ask.

The Asheville Messenger comes to us this week greatly enlarged and filled with a capital variety of matter. We are glad to learn from its columns that it has a handsome and increasing patronage. It deserves it all.

EPISCOPAL INFLUENCE.

We begin in this number of our Paper, and shall continue in future numbers until it is finished, an "Address to the Young Men of the United States upon Temperance," by Bishop McVane, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The distinguished Author, who is one of the oldest, most learned and pious Prelates of that influential denomination of Christians in the Union, takes the strong high ground of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, as being the only remedy for this great moral, physical, and mental scourge which is so direly afflicting our happy land; and appeals, with a force and earnestness almost irresistible, to all good citizens, and young men particularly, to engage in the crusade against this monster vice, by abjuring at once and forever the cup of enchantment, which leads to desolation and death.

After urging the necessity for total abstinence, and the duty of all, as men, as patriots, and as Christians, to aid in every effort that is being made for the eradication of Intemperance from the land, the venerable man of God thus closes his excellent Address, the perusal of which, entire, as we shall lay it before our readers from time to time, we earnestly ask of all into whose hands it may fall:

In order to exert ourselves with the best effect in the promotion of the several objects in this great cause to which young men should apply themselves, let us associate ourselves into Temperance Societies. We know the importance of associated exertions. We have often seen how a few instruments, severally weak, have become mighty when united. Every work, whether for evil or benevolent purposes, has felt the life, and spur, and power of cooperation. The whole progress of the temperance reformation, thus far, is owing to the influence of societies; to the coming together of the temperate, and the union of their resolutions, examples, and exertions, under the articles of temperance societies. These examples have been brought out, set upon a hill and made secure. Thus the weak have been strengthened, the wavering confirmed, the irresolute emboldened. Thus public attention has been awakened, public feeling interested, and public sentiment turned and brought to bear. Thus works have been performed, information distributed, agencies employed, and a thousand instruments set in motion which no industry of individual unassociated action could have reached. Let temperance societies be multiplied. Every new association is a new battery against the stronghold of the enemy, and gives a new impulse to the hearts of those who have already joined the conflict. Let us arise and be diligent, and be united; and may the God of mercy bless our work.

We rejoice to see that this most influential branch of the Church of God (the Episcopal) are being enlisted on this great subject. No body of Christians perhaps in the land, have it in their power to do more towards arresting this evil, than have they; and if we can but have their co-operation and aid, we fully believe that the torrent of Intemperance will be turned back, and the ravages of the monster be almost entirely unknown in the land. Nor does this conviction arise from the opinion that they need so particularly the corrective of total abstinence principles, but because of their prominent position in society, the immense influence they exert in matters of State and with the public at large, and the high moral power they possess of frowning into disrepute this pernicious custom, which is producing so much evil in the land.

As another evidence of the increasing interest which the Episcopal Church is beginning to feel on this great subject, we record with much pleasure the following Resolution adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Virginia:

Resolved, That this Convention, regarding the intemperate use of ardent spirits as one of the most alarming vices of our country, as presenting one of the most formidable of all barriers to the spread of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, feels itself called upon to express its decided approbation of the efforts that are making in many sections of our land to arrest the progress of this acknowledged evil, and to pray that abundant success may crown the labors of the Christian, the patriot and the philanthropist, in their laudable associations for this important purpose.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

We are glad to see that the proposition for Conventions of our Miners, Manufacturers and Mechanics, during the coming winter, meets with favor, so far as we have been able to learn. A large meeting of the Mechanics of Guilford has been held; and we learn that they are taking the necessary steps to be fully represented in Raleigh. We recommend the example to all the enterprising and working men of the State. The object is, by mutual consultation and union of action, to improve our condition, to learn something by example and counsel; and to benefit the State.

The Editor of the Times proposes the 18th of December as the best time for the meetings. The Legislature will then have been in session one month, and all their preliminary business disposed of; so that the important measures for the improvement and prosperity of the State will, by that time, be the objects of anxious deliberation and action.

Will not the Editors of the State lay this matter before their readers?—nay, will they not endeavor to come up themselves? continues the Times. There are many reasons why an Editorial convention would be important and profitable; and the Editors of North Carolina are the very men to give the first impulse to all prudent steps for the improvement and advancement of the State. They are practical men—they are men of talents and reflection—they have information upon almost every subject, far more extensive and useful in its character, than perhaps any other class of our citizens. Shall we not, then, have a Convention? What say you, brethren?

For one, we second the motion. We believe no portion of our fellow-citizens are better calculated to represent to our Legislature the true state of affairs in North Carolina, than its Editors. Besides there are many matters of interest to the Craft, which would make such a meeting agreeable and profitable—not the least of which is an effort to procure of Congress the abolition of Newspaper postage.

THE WOULD BE'S.

What a contemptible set of beings this numerous class of bipeds are, and yet how large in their own self-importance they seem. They are to be found in almost every place, and in all the walks of life. And among the foremost is he who would pass himself off for some high official dignitary, or of great celebrity for talents. But being destitute of the reality, he mistakes a majestic swagger, head erect, and perpendicular body, for an index to his great and important mind. He puts on an owl-like solemnity, and a pomposity of air and manner, which says—"Who but I myself—I; look at me, ye mean and contemptible fellows one and all!" Talk to him about engaging in a good and humane enterprise, and he is surprised that you should suppose his time so worthless as to waste upon such every day concerns, when great matters of State and deep philosophical research so imperatively demand it.

The next one of this class you meet is moving at such a speed as though he expected to keep pace with the swift winged Telegraph. This worthy gentleman's highest ambition is to be taken for a man so prepossessed with business as scarcely to have time to eat or sleep, when the truth is, he is a mere drone in society.—Talk to him about alleviating the woes of others, and he is in a perfect fidget to get away, and "like a shot out of a shovel"—he's off to do—nothing.

Go to the fashionable hotel—where hock and burgundy run riot—and listen to the "Would Be's" criticism upon some new work on science or literature, and listen to their ridiculous attempts to display their taste and erudition. But the farce, incomparably the best of the whole, is the little politician, who thinks himself a perfect Calhoun or Clay in Governmental knowledge. Ah! here is a precious bevy of them. The discussing of their dinners is a small business to the discussion of our National affairs, a most important part of which duty they patriotically take upon themselves. Oh! how much they do feel the self-imposed share of our national concerns!—so large a portion of the government of twenty millions of human beings pressing upon their shoulders. With what alacrity do they decide on the most difficult problems in political science—the most complex and really doubtful measures of national policy and legislation—when their whole outfit for so arduous a work consists of a few hours of weekly reading in some party newspaper, edited by some man equally conceited with themselves. Their time is too precious to bestow one thought upon the real sufferings of their fellows.

And so might we go on, almost "world without end." To the real scholar—the well-educated gentleman—how disgusting these monkey-tricks and apeish actions. The true man of worth and merit has always a heart to feel for his fellow-man, and a soul to sympathize with him in his misfortunes and applications. But alas how few they be, compared with those who think they are "some potatoes," when in truth they are but mere pumpkin-heads!

THE GRAND SECTION

Of Cadets of Temperance of North Carolina met in Greensboro' on the 29th ult. Eleven Sections were represented by some 25 Delegates.—The Report of the Grand Worthy Patron is quite interesting and shows the Order to be in a thrifty condition. There are now 39 Sections in the State, 17 of which have been chartered since the July session; there being a membership of 626.

The following Officers were chosen for the next year, viz: John F. Howlett, G. W. P.; F. M. Paul, G. A. P.; R. W. Shelton, G. S. S.; W. McClanahan, G. A. S.; J. H. Lindsay, G. T.; T. P. Ricard, G. C.; W. H. Lilly, G. G.; A. Myers, G. W.

It was decided that the next session of the Grand Section be held in the town of Oxford, Granville county, on the 3rd Tuesday of April, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Daughters of Temperance visited the Grand Section during its session.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for November, has a fine Portrait of Louis Philippe late King of France, and is filled with entertaining and useful matter. It is one of the best, as it is the cheapest periodical in the country.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

The November No. is on our table. The embellishments are "The Sisters" and "Pass in the Sierra Nevada, California." It is edited by R. M. Foust and published by J. B. Wood & Co. 72 Chestnut st. Philadelphia. From a hasty glance at its contents we believe it equals its predecessors.

Some friend has sent us a pamphlet copy of an Address, delivered by Samuel F. Phillips, Esq. in Hillsboro', on the 4th of July last. It is a brief, but concise history of the Country prior to the Revolution and during that interesting and sanguinary conflict, and throws much light upon the part which North Carolina enacted in those dark and troublous times. It will be read with profit and interest by all into whose hands it may fall.

We are indebted to the publishers (Messrs. Lemay & Son) for a pamphlet copy of a Sermon by Rev. R. T. Hefflin, at the funeral of Mrs. Anne White, the lamented daughter of Gov. Caswell, of North Carolina Revolutionary history. Mrs. White was more than 50 years a citizen of Raleigh, and died in this City on the 20th of February last, at the advanced age of upwards of 83 years. The Sermon is upon the Christian's deliverance from bondage by death.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—"No man liveth to himself. This is impossible. His light must radiate, his example must tell, his conversation must be felt; no man, whatever his situation, or his apparent insignificance, can 'live to himself.' He must do good or harm; prove either a blessing or a curse.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

Presuming that we could not give our readers any thing more acceptable than a full account of the success with which P. M. W. P. meets in his travels through the State, we continue to-day our report from Elizabeth City, where our last notice left him, at which place between 20 and 30 were added to the Order. On Monday of last week he lectured again at Hertford, (finding he could do so and then reach his next appointment in time) at the conclusion of which 8 more members were added to the new Division of 26 formed there a few days previous—also, 21 Ladies gave their names for a Union of the Daughters—and a handsome list was obtained for a Section of Cadets of Temperance. Two more firms also abandoned the sale of ardent spirits at that place.

At Edenton, where he again lectured after leaving Hertford, considerable accessions were made to the Order, and among them some of the first citizens of the place, besides an Application being gotten up for a Section of Cadets.

We learn by a gentleman who was at Newbern when Bro. White spoke there, that a very large concourse attended upon his Lectures, and at one time, 13 signatures were obtained for admission into the Order. We have received no further advices from him.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ORDER.

We have heard some persons object to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, that it might be converted into a great political engine to carry out some political purposes. Those who know any thing of the working of the Order, know how little such a thing is to be feared. Diversity of opinion on all other matters but Intemperance, prevails to too great an extent, to render any such thing feasible. No interference with religious or political opinions is made, be they what they may—they are not allowed a mention even in the Division room. Whig and Democrat—Jew and Gentile—Mahomedan and Christian—can all strike hands on one common platform.

Our Order only looks to the sublime purpose of ridding the world of Intemperance; not by a religious crusade, or by civil punishments, but by a spontaneous movement of the people everywhere. It seeks to enlist in the enterprise, not an arbitrary power, but those noble sentiments and principles which God has implanted in the human bosom. We want the PEOPLE—the majority—to govern, and not a few Rum-sellers and their pimps—and hence an enlightened public opinion is the engine which we wish to employ in this great reformation. We say to-day, from a deliberate conviction of its truth, that if every man who claims to be a temperate man, and who would scorn the idea of his encouraging drunkenness, would give us their favor and join our Order, our country, fifty years hence, would be clear of Intemperance. Only let public opinion come to our assistance, and the days of drunkenness are numbered.

Sons of Temperance.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE.

Roxboro',	18th of November.
Franklin,	" 20th do
Raleigh,	" 21st & 22d do
Smithfield,	" 23d do
Goldsboro',	" 25th do
Clinton,	" 26th do
Lisbon,	" 27th do
Black River Chapel	28th do
Long Creek Bridge	29th in the morning.
Wilmington,	29th at night, also at
Wilmington	30th, day and night

Other appointments will be made in due time.

BIBLE PRESENTATION.

We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that on Saturday the 26th ult. the ladies in the neighborhood of Bethany Church, three miles east of Hillsborough, presented a very handsome and substantial copy of the Bible to Union Branch Division of the Sons of Temperance.—The Bible was presented in the name of the ladies by the Rev. Robert Burwell and he accompanied the presentation with an address suited to the occasion and worthy of a christian minister.—Thomas Webb, esq. received it in behalf of the Division in a very appropriate and sensible address. Several visiting brethren were then called on for speeches, and engaged the attention of the audience for a short time. The ceremony was an interesting one, and we trust that good impressions were made upon the minds of all present, and that they will be lasting in their effects.

Union Branch Division has nearly doubled the number of its members since it was chartered, and we hope, since the ladies have shown it such special favor, that it is destined still more to flourish.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

This illustrious navigator (after whom our City was named,) and historian was beheaded in the old Palace Yard at Westminster, on the 29th of October, 1618, 232 years ago. His execution was an instance of cruelty and injustice hardly paralleled in the English annals. Sir Walter introduced the potato, which Hawkins had conveyed from America to England, into Ireland, and was the first who brought tobacco into vogue.

THE LAND OF BURNS.—A correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Scotland, makes pleasant mention of the steady and hopeful progress of temperance in that country. The reformation, though commencing among the class that had suffered most by intemperance, is now enlisting the respect, sympathy and support of the higher and influential classes.

TEXAS.—There is a large majority in favor of excepting the terms of the Boundary act of Congress.

OUR ORDER ABROAD.

MARYLAND.—The annual session of the Grand Division of Maryland was held in Baltimore, commencing the 17th and closing on the 19th ult., Grand Worthy Patriarch Wilmer presiding. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Wm. P. Spencer, No. 2, as G. W. P.; D. Anderson, of No. 113, as G. W. A.; Wm. H. Gobright, of No. 8, G. Scribe; Jas. Young, of No. 1, G. Treasurer; Rev. W. C. Poole, of No. 108, G. Chap.; Wm. H. Stran, of No. 3, G. Con.; Henry Rhoads, of No. 7, G. Sen.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of providing means for the education of orphans of deceased brothers. A subject well worthy of attention.—The session was the largest ever before held—about 280 being in attendance—of whom 85 were initiated during the session. The greatest harmony prevailed during the entire sitting.

GEORGIA.—The Grand Division met in Macon on the 23d ult. The Reports of the G. W. P. and G. S., represented the Order in a healthy condition, and its situation encouraging to the friends of Reform. Four or five Divisions had surrendered their Charters during the year, but the places of most of them had been filled up, and near fifty new Divisions had been established during the year.

The action of the National Division, at its last session, in regard to the Pledge, came before the body; and their Representatives, to the next meeting of the National Division, were instructed to urge a reconsideration of that matter, and to leave the Pledge as it originally stood. This question was carried with little opposition. P. A. Lawson, of Savannah, was elected G. W. P.; E. G. Cabanis, of Forsyth, G. W. A.; W. S. Willford, G. S.; E. C. Grannis, G. T.; I. B. Huff, G. C.; — Lamb, of Rome, G. S.; and Rev. T. B. Slade, of Columbus, G. Chaplain.

ALABAMA.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. H. H. Brown, of Mooreville, G. W. P.; B. S. Bibb, of Montgomery, G. W. A.; Amand P. Pfister, of " G. S.; T. J. Russell, of Dudleyville, G. T.; Rev. N. G. Phillips, of Shiloh, G. Chap.; Oliver H. Oates, of Florence, G. Con.; F. A. Tankersly, of Mobile, G. Sentinel.

In compliance with a suggestion of the G. W. P. Crouch, in his address, (which is a most able and beautiful production) a committee, consisting of the D. G. Worthy Patriarch, was appointed to solicit voluntary contributions for the purpose of building a Temperance Temple, to be located at the city or town contributing most liberally in proportion to the population, the profits arising from the rents of the lower rooms to be appropriated to charitable and educational purposes.

The Delegates to the National Division were instructed to ask for a repeal of the law making it necessary for the Subordinate Divisions to pay to the Grand Divisions, the fee for the privilege of proposing, electing and initiating a candidate on the same evening.

A resolution, instructing Delegates to the National Division to vote for a repeal of the law, in reference to the perpetuity of the Pledge, was laid on the table; and a resolution, referring the subject to Subordinate Divisions, to vote for or against such instructions, adopted.

A MALE FLIRT.—A monster in cassimere; a wretch in short, who trifles with the best affections of a young girl, and then flings her aside as he would a dead pink or any other faded flower that he had taken the bloom off. Mrs. Smithers says such a man ought to be squeezed to death with mountains without the benefit of "hollerin'."

A lady who had been just three days married, perceiving her husband enter, stole secretly behind him and gave him a kiss. The husband was angry and said she offended against decency! "Pardon me," exclaimed the lady, "I did not know it was you."

ORIGIN OF ODD FELLOWS.

On the night of the 25th of December, 1806, while a winter storm was drifting over this island city, in an upper chamber of a house yet standing in Fulton street, five men assembled to organize the first Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ever founded on this continent.

To the Genius of humanity, who presided over that humble scene and foresaw its consequences, it must have seemed small, as to its first discoverer did the parent rill which gushes from the Rocky Mountains, and flows on in its far pilgrimage till it swells into the solemn Mississippi.

They called the institution they founded, Shakespeare Lodge, and, like the name they gave it, it has pervaded the world. Its character now lies side by side with the play of Hamlet, in the library of Sunny Side on the Hudson, and in the frail tent of the gold-digger on the golden banks of the Rio Sacramento.

The names given to the first four Lodges in New York indicate the spirit of their founders. Shakespeare's name represented Literature and Humanity; Franklin was the second, and it represented Philosophy and Labor; Washington was the third, and it represented Heroism and Love of Country; Columbia was the fourth, and represented the broad continent where Odd-Fellowship was to achieve its greatest triumphs.

Odd Fellow's Offering.